

packing their sledges, the party decided to try and work southwest over the pack ice. With infinite difficulty the sledges were dragged, the ponies jumping from foot to foot toward the barrier. About noon the party reached the barrier, but found the ice wall unclimbable and the swell churning and breaking heavy seas against it. In this dilemma Crean was allowed to attempt to obtain help. He traveled east over the moving pack to find a break in the ice wall, and eventually hoisted himself to the barrier surface by wedging his ski stick in a crack.

Hurried Retreat Forced.
Ignorant of these events, after failing to save our sick pony, my own party had reached the barrier, where the ice, breaking under foot, forced us to retreat hurriedly with the gravest anxiety for our companions. My team was confirmed when Wilson, who had traveled over the ice, reported having seen with glasses ponies addit on ice. An hour later Crean was seen approaching, and learning his news, Oats, Crean and I set off immediately to the west. Working around the bay, we approached the barrier edge, and at 4 P. M. by good fortune discovered the missing party on a pack which had been drifting slowly northwest and had temporarily stopped, owing to the swell subsiding.

With Alpine ropes the men were rescued with difficulty. Working on through the night, we succeeded in saving the sledges and their loads, but could do nothing for the ponies, which were only thirty yards away. At 4 A. M. the pack began to move again. We left the ponies in full harness and rested till 8 A. M.

When the pack was again stationary we marched north, found the ponies, and made desperate efforts to save them. Bowers and Oats risked a long hour over the pack and saved the animals over many jumps, while the remainder of us dug a trench to the lower part of the barrier. The edges of the floes were high above water and very uneven. Killer whales hung about within a few yards. The ponies falling at the jump were retrieved. One pony only went through. The pack was moving again as we left it and drifted clear to the north.

On March 4 we ascended hills east of Castle Rock, and on the 5th the party with the two remaining ponies and the dog team safely reached Hut Point. By this incident we lost three of our strongest ponies. This was a severe blow to the expedition, but not enough to wreck its plans if the remaining animals could be preserved. The heavy animals which caused this disaster broke more than ten miles of ice, large fragments of the barrier and two miles of glacier tongue, a feature which had remained otherwise unchanged since discovered in 1902. The hut was found almost completely flat and the snow was blown and broken and the ice unclimbable. With much labor we cleared and repaired it. It then afforded good shelter.

While forced to wait for the sea breeze to blow over, we settled down to a very primitive life. With old tins and discarded fragments of metal we constructed this disaster broke more than ten miles of ice, large fragments of the barrier and two miles of glacier tongue, a feature which had remained otherwise unchanged since discovered in 1902. The hut was found almost completely flat and the snow was blown and broken and the ice unclimbable. With much labor we cleared and repaired it. It then afforded good shelter.

Seals could only be obtained at a distance over hills, and were sometimes scarce, but the supply never failed entirely, thanks to the ingenuity shown by my companions in improving and arranging with slender resources. With splendid health they were quite comfortable, and enjoyed the discovery of a box of old magazines. On March 15 the western geological party returned, bringing our total to sixteen persons. This party had spent the week making a close survey of the Dry Valley, Lander, Ferrar and Koettlitz glacier regions, thus completing an important part of our plan for the geological survey of the coast.

Caught by Storm on Sea Ice.
On March 17 Lieutenant Evans led a party to Corner Camp, completing the depot arrangements for the coming season. The temperature at the barrier had already fallen to minus 46 degrees. Throughout the month ice continually formed over the sea, but strong winds quickly drove it north. After March 15 the ice remained fast in the sheltered bays, but continued to drive out of the sound. Huge land ice falls on the southwest slopes of Mount Erebus prevented any possibility of returning to Cape Evans by land. With the freezing of the bays I decided to make an attempt to reach the station, partly by land and partly by sea ice. With eight companions I started on April 11, and though caught by a storm on sea ice, we reached Cape Evans early on the 13th. We found the station, which had been left in Simpson's charge, in excellent order, and arrangements for comfort remarkably complete. Our self-recording instruments were in full swing, and all records complete to date. All the news was good, except

"Berry's for Clothes"

EASTER



"At Easter let your clothing be new or else be sure you will it be." —1663, Poor Robin's Almanac.

For hundreds of years Easter has been the time to renew the wardrobe. Our careful preparation makes this store the Mecca for all men who want to start the season right.

This week a special display in everything for men's and boys' wear.

Suits, \$15 to \$40.
Spring Overcoats, \$15 to \$30.
Hats, \$2 to \$5.

Gloves, neckwear, socks, collars, shirts, handkerchiefs, special vests, extra trousers, shoes, underwear and pajamas.

Norfolk Coats for the girls!
Some white serges that are very chic.

Middies and Reefers, too.

W. H. Berry

cept the loss of one of the nine remaining ponies and one dog.

During our absence the dogs had been much wind, the mean velocity for two months being twenty-four miles per hour. For 10 per cent. of the whole time the wind had been over gale strength. All observations pointed to an exceptionally severe season.

On April 17 I returned to Hut Point with a fresh sledge party, carrying a full stock of supplies. It was impossible for animals to travel on the route taken, I left Meares and five others in charge of those at Hut Point, and again returned to Cape Evans on April 30. Sea ice continued to drive out of the sound until the first week in May. It was not until May 12, three weeks after the sun had gone, that the men and animals left Hut Point and safely returned to the main station. The sound froze solid in May, and later in the winter packed ice extended to an unprecedented distance northward, despite numerous gales.

Settling Down for Winter.
After the return of the absentees we settled down very comfortably in our winter hut. Its arrangements for lighting, heating, cooking and ventilation proved eminently satisfactory. A comfortable stable had been built for the ponies and some shelter improvised for the dogs during the four winter months. The temperature at the station was rarely below minus 40 degrees, at lowest minus 50 degrees. The wind averaged fifteen miles an hour, but sometimes blew hard, with the temperature minus 30 degrees. Every one was very fully occupied with station and scientific work, exercising animals, etc. A series of lectures were organized and football was played to within a month of winter. Frequent visits were made to Cape Royds and Hut Point. The animals steadily improved in condition. On June 27, middle winter, Wilson, Bowers, Cherry and I started on a sledge party to Cape Crozier to observe the incubation of emperor penguins at their rookery. Very heavy surface on the barrier forced the party to relay work during the main part of the fortnight. The temperature was rarely below minus 40 degrees, and seldom above minus 50 degrees, and often below minus 70 degrees, the lowest observed with a sling thermometer being minus 77 degrees.

Behind a land ridge on the slopes of Mount Erebus, the party spent three days in building a stone hut, which they roofed with canvas from the depot. The men had great difficulty in crossing the huge barrier pressure of the ten remaining ponies one is unstable, and one doubtful, the remainder being in very fine form. Officers and men are in splendid health and eager to go forward. Owing to my decision to postpone the start, there is an obvious chance that the most advanced southerly party will be unable to catch the Terra Nova before she is forced to quit the sound. Under these conditions, having regard to important scientific work done and facilities offered for further work, I have decided to maintain the station for a second year. The majority of the shore party will probably remain, but details depend upon the date of our returning from our journey, on home news, and the extent of fresh transportation provided. I shall greatly regret the departure of any member, as we have lived in the happiest social accord.

Ponting probably returns with a large batch of photographic material, to which a second year might add little of importance. Owing to Ponting, the photographic record of the expedition is a most remarkable series of cinematograph pictures, giving a comprehensive record of our polar life. The plans arranged for the scientific work of the expedition have succeeded so far almost in their entirety.

Machine.
November 21, latitude 51° 35' S. We leave Hut Point on the eve of November 2, having decided to march by night and rest during the day to give the ponies the benefit of warmer day temperatures. We reached Corner Camp this morning. Traveling with for sixty miles, we followed the tracks of the motors, then we found the machines abandoned. The party had proceeded onward as directed, were delayed by a blizzard on the 5th, but reached One Ton Camp on the morning of the 16th. The dog teams had caught up some days earlier, and the whole party proceeded in company. A day's rest was given the animals at One Ton Camp, which we left on the 17th. Having regard to the weight of the load, the number of ponies, and limited number of animals, I decided to march fifteen miles only every night. This distance has been maintained eight nights, and so far as we can foresee, it should be continued.

The ponies are going very steadily

ridges in the dim noon twilight to reach the rookery. They were successful at a second attempt. They found comparatively few birds at the rookery, but these had begun to lay even at this early date. Fortunately, some eggs at different stages of development were secured, which should give considerable information concerning the embryology of this bird.

The same night a violent gale commenced and the ice proved inadequate shelter from the hurricane gusts which whirled down on the hut. A tent and other carefully secured articles were blown away, and after straining for fourteen hours the roof of the hut blew new ribbons. For thirty hours more the travelers were confined in their frozen sleeping bags, half buried beneath snow and rock debris. Forty-eight hours elapsed before the gale subsided, and they were able to get out of their cages. During the articles, they were fortunate in finding the missing tent among some moraine boulders, practically unharmed.

Forced to Return.
The state of their equipment now forced them to turn back. On the return journey they were held for two days by another storm, after which the temperature fell and remained below minus 60 degrees. The party returned after five weeks' absence increased in ice, and suffering from want of sleep, but otherwise well.

Having regard to the darkness and extreme temperature, this first winter journey in the Antarctic remains a remarkable feature of endurance. It also shows the extraordinary adverse conditions that obtain on the great snow plain barrier during the sunless season. Since the return of the sun in August, considerable increase of wind has been recorded and temperatures have remained as moderate in spring as in winter.

On September 1, Meares and Mimmitt, with dog teams, made their headquarters at Hut Point, the dogs leaving for that depot in splendid form. At intervals since our arrival, however, some obscure diseases have rendered four excellent dogs. In every case the dog attacked appeared vigorously healthy, but died in a few hours. It is thought the cause may be some minute threadworm entering the brain.

At the end of the month telephone communication was established with Hut Point with fifteen miles of bare wire. This telephone has already proved extremely useful for reporting movement of parties, pending the change of weather. Lieutenant Evans and Forde traveled to Corner Camp to rebuild cairns. They experienced temperatures between minus 60 and 70, and Forde's hands were frostbitten, but are now recovering.

With Bowers, Simpson and Petty Officer Evans, I traveled west on September 12. Ascending Ferrar Glacier, we found by stakes planted by Wright that the ice stream had moved thirty feet in one month. Later, forty-five miles northwest of the station, we found part of the glacier tongue broken in March, with the forage depot left by Campbell intact. Owing to work at the station and the need of a training exercise for the ponies, we leave in a few days for Granite Harbor.

All plans and provisions for the southern journey are now complete, and despite the accident of last season, we have great hope of success. The necessity of getting the utmost out of the remaining ponies has decided me not to extend them to great cold. We shall, therefore, start later than originally intended.

Motor Sleds Start Well.
The motor sled party, consisting of Lieutenant Evans, Bay, Lashley and Hooper, started four days ago, with two motor sleds and a dog team, and forage. The motors experienced no expected difficulty on sea ice where it was very thinly coated with snow, but were last seen going well on the ice of the barrier beyond the base camp of last season. They have, therefore, placed the possibility of motor traction beyond question.

The pony party, consisting of myself, with Wilson, Oats, Bowers, Cherry, Garrard, Atkinson, Wright, Evans, Green and Keohane, will start about November 1. Independence of the success of motors, ponies will be worked with light loads in easy marches to Corner Camp with full loads, and easy marches to One Ton Camp, and with such pressure as will enable them to reach the station. Starting with the dog teams, we shall march to advance loads, by these means we hope to get thirty units of food to the foot of Beardmore Glacier, a unit being a week's provision for four men. Then with three sleds, one dog team and twenty-one units of provisions, we hope to extend the advance to the required distance if the weather conditions are not wholly unfavorable.

Of the ten remaining ponies one is unstable, and one doubtful, the remainder being in very fine form. Officers and men are in splendid health and eager to go forward. Owing to my decision to postpone the start, there is an obvious chance that the most advanced southerly party will be unable to catch the Terra Nova before she is forced to quit the sound. Under these conditions, having regard to important scientific work done and facilities offered for further work, I have decided to maintain the station for a second year. The majority of the shore party will probably remain, but details depend upon the date of our returning from our journey, on home news, and the extent of fresh transportation provided. I shall greatly regret the departure of any member, as we have lived in the happiest social accord.

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The ponies are going very steadily

You want these three Victor Records

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It is anticipated that something of a scramble will follow the announcement of this attractive special list.

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17063—The Gaby Glide (Hirsch), Victor Orchestra. O You Beautiful Doll—Introducing When the Moon Swings Low" (two-step for dancing), Pryor's Band.

17064—Gee! But I Like Music With My Meals from "The Million" (Brown, Ayer), Billy Murray. Take a Little Tip From Father (Berlin-Snyder), Billy Murray.

The Corley Company
Successors Cable Piano Co.
Mon. 728. 213 E. Broad.

and keeping in condition remarkably well. The first pony has been shot for expediency, but could have traveled further. The animals have ten pounds of oats and three pounds of cake daily. We are hopeful of getting the men's food supply to the glacier, according to program, without great difficulty, but shall be a day or two later than anticipated.

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but for the intervention of a southerly gale, which lasted four days, during which we did not sight land, although only a few miles away. The wind was very violent at times, and a prodigious amount of snow fell, and we had continually to dig out ponies and tents. The temperature dropped to plus 3, the snow melting on our equipment and completely soaking everything with water. No such prolonged storm has hitherto been recorded in these regions in December.

On the 9th, after the storm eighteen inches of wet snow covered the originally soft surface. We could not have advanced at all had not the leading pony worn snow shoes. The men hauled on skis. It took fourteen hours without a meal to do eight miles. At the first halt, the ponies were destroyed, as we had no more forage for them.

Today we have come through the pass and descended on Beardmore Glacier, but only with infinite difficulty, and after twelve hours work. The soft snow brought by the storm continued over the pass. Men on foot sank to the knees and sledges sank to their cross bars continually. The dogs have given some help, but could only be lightly laden on such a surface. I send this note by returning teams.

The party is very fit, but cannot keep up the hours which we have been working. The storm has already cost us five days. Its effects may yet delay us further, which would be a serious matter. Otherwise everything has proceeded as planned. We hope to find better conditions as we advance up the glacier. We are necessarily dependent on the weather, and the season thus far has been very unpromising.

December 21, latitude 55 degrees 7 minutes south, longitude 162 degrees 4 minutes east, height about 6,500 feet, four miles south, thirty west of Mount Darwin. Largely as a result of the storm reported in my last dispatch, the lower reaches of the glacier were filled with terribly soft snow. Men on foot sank to the knees, and each of the sledges would have been quite impossible to advance had we not pulled on skis. As it was, the runner surface of sledges proved inadequate. They frequently sank to the cross bars, requiring to be extracted with standing poles. For four days we struggled in this morass, scarcely advancing five miles a day, although working ten to eleven hours. It is difficult to pitch camp and load sledges on such a surface. On the fifth day the surface grew a little harder, and we were able to push on, still pulling sleds, and making good progress. On Cloudbreaker Mountain until the 17th, so that the snow cost us a week's advance.

Since the 15th we have been able to make very good marches, working up from thirteen to twenty-three statute miles per day. By program we arranged to reach the eighty-fourth parallel, a goal with eight men and twelve units of provisions, but I hoped to reserve a margin over this. As we stand, we are only half a day's food short on program, and should have a good chance of getting through. The weather is coming more satisfactory, and we had to march without sight of land on occasions. We are getting intermittent fog in this mountain-crevassed part of the glacier. Everybody is in the best of health and spirits.

It has been most difficult to select the best route, out of four which are available, and our position constitutes our upper glacier depot. Complete depots have been established on the homeward route. The track of the barrier is well marked with snow cairns.

Members going forward are: Scott, Lieutenant Evans, Wilson, Bowers, Oats, Lashley, Petty Officer Evans and Crean.

January 3, 1912, latitude 57° 31', height 5,500 feet. After leaving the upper glacier depot about 4 miles from Darwin, I steered southwest two days. This does not keep us clear of pressure ridges and crevasses, which occurred frequently at first and gave us trouble, but we rose rapidly in altitude, and the difficulty of passing were more snow covered than further eastward. The advantage of the coast was mainly felt on the third and fourth days, when, owing to our altitude, we got a splendid view of the distribution of land masses fringing the ice sheet and the arrangement of ice falls. Since leaving the depot our marches have averaged over fifty statute miles a day.

On Christmas day we were close up to the 56th parallel, and the prospect of the glacier depot and our present march—seventeen miles—but the effect was not so happy the following day. The surface grew more difficult as we approached the 55th parallel. On New Year's Eve, in latitude 56 degrees 55 minutes, we deposited there a unit of provisions and rebuilt our sledges with new short runners, which remarkable piece of work was performed by the seamen of the party under adverse conditions. Although it cost us nearly a day's march, the change amply repaid us. We have been able to keep up our average, and we are now within 150 miles of the pole.

Three Are Sent Back.
I am going forward with a party of five men, sending three back under Lieutenant Evans with this note. The names and descriptions of the advance party are: Captain Scott, R. N., Wilson, chief of the scientific staff; Captain Oats, unskilled dragoons, in charge of the ponies and mules; Lieutenant Bowers, Royal Indian Marine, commissariat officer; Petty Officer Evans, R. N., in charge of sledges and equipment.

The advance party goes forward with a month's provisions, and the prospects of success seem good, providing the ice sheet and the arrangement of ice falls. Since leaving the depot our marches have averaged over fifty statute miles a day. On Christmas day we were close up to the 56th parallel, and the prospect of the glacier depot and our present march—seventeen miles—but the effect was not so happy the following day. The surface grew more difficult as we approached the 55th parallel. On New Year's Eve, in latitude 56 degrees 55 minutes, we deposited there a unit of provisions and rebuilt our sledges with new short runners, which remarkable piece of work was performed by the seamen of the party under adverse conditions. Although it cost us nearly a day's march, the change amply repaid us. We have been able to keep up our average, and we are now within 150 miles of the pole.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Lieutenant Campbell's party, who were landed at Drygalsky barrier, and thence sledged into the interior. Both parties, however, were fully prepared for this emergency, says the commander of the Terra Nova, and no alarm need be felt for their safety. The two geological expeditions on the west coast have produced good results, coal and fossils, which latter have not been discovered before, being found. The health of the members of the expedition is excellent, with the exception being Lieutenant Evans, who is now convalescing from scurvy. The Terra Nova returns south in November next.

(Note.—The second section of Captain Scott's story, describing the work of the geological expeditions, will appear in The Times-Dispatch of Wednesday, April 3.)

LAND PROMOTERS BACK OF TROUBLE

(Continued From First Page.)

Messrs. "there would have been a fight in about three minutes."

"I withdrew the remark and apologize to the committee," said Mr. Carter. "If any gentleman cares to take exception to it, I will go outside."

Mr. Elliott, the object of the remark, heard it, but said nothing. Carter contradicted some of the statements of Mr. Elliott concerning the publication of the Senate document describing the everglades reclamation project.

B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, said he had not approved the building prepared in the department on the everglades reclamation project, and had probably advised Secretary Wilson not to publish it.

The last witness to be heard will be Secretary Wilson. He will take the stand on Wednesday, and the committee will then begin consideration of the report to be submitted to the House.

Expect Him to Succeed.
London, April 1.—Through the latest word from the British Antarctic expedition under the command of Captain Robert F. Scott, it is known that 150 miles from the South Pole on January 3, polar experts here are strongly of the opinion that Captain Scott will achieve the great object for which he set out. The fact that his message, though sent back to New Zealand by the Terra Nova, declared that he was remaining in the Antarctic for another winter in order to complete his work, is taken as an indication that the party is in good health, abundantly supplied and in a position to continue the march to the pole.

All the London newspaper print editors congratulating the members of the Scott expedition. They emphasize the fact that it was not a mere dash for the pole, like that of Amundsen, but a thoroughly planned exploration on a large scale, without any idea of racing for the pole, and that it has achieved results of the highest importance.

ASK TEACHER HOW TO RUN SCHOOL

(Continued From First Page.)

not in class, desk work to be written out, but the teacher has no time to correct or supervise such work, and she considered that thirty minutes devoted to the whole class would be more beneficial.

Summarizing her complaints, she objected to the division into the group system; too much spelling for the class; too much time in manual training, physical culture and music, which should be omitted altogether; instructions in fractions and advanced arithmetic taken out of primary and put in grammar grades, and rearrangement of the arithmetic outline, and provision for a supervised writing period every day.

Chandler Examines Witness.

allotted to reading was increased to 400 minutes a week in the first year, grades and to 525 minutes a week in the second-year grades. She admitted that the schedule in 1908 was a day to what she described as "nonessentials," whereas the present schedule gives forty-five minutes a day to "nonessentials," but the witness admitted that the old schedule had a ten-minute period in the afternoon, at the period now used for physical exercise.

"Then the schools are not using more time in non-essentials than they did two years ago?" asked Dr. Chandler.

"No; not in my grade. That short recess was optional, and was only allowed in the warmer months, spring and fall."

Miss Mallonee and Dr. Chandler discussed without much divergence of opinion the necessity for periodical relief of strain in school work, especially with younger pupils, the need for a certain amount of rest, and the advantages of instilling a love for art, music and the beautiful things of life into the receptive minds of children.

In view of manual training and kindergarten work, Miss Mallonee advocated a vocational school, where a boy or girl might receive some thorough training in some particular trade. She said she did not know whether the Board had twice made this recommendation in regard to establishing a vocational school to the Committee on Finance.

"She admitted under cross-examination that in her grade more was being done in the instruction of children than ever before, and that the spelling course was full enough. If the words were not so hard, she had never made any protest to the School Board or superintendent, but had talked with her principal."

"Did you know that I keep office hours to receive teachers and suggestions?" asked Dr. Chandler.

"Yes, I received a notice to that effect."

In regard to the arithmetic course, in which Miss Mallonee advocated deferring instruction in fractions to the grammar grades, Dr. Chandler stated that 10 per cent. of the primary pupils had no knowledge of fractions at that grade, and he was not willing that 70 per cent. of the pupils should go out into the world with no knowledge of fractions whatever, even though it be not practicable to give thorough training in the subject in the primary grades.

The committee will continue the inquiry Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.

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